

THE SITUATION.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

...ed substitutes.	16
... the \$300 fee.	141
Alms.	211
Over forty-five years of age.	10
Married and over thirty-five.	25
Under twenty.	16
Only sons of widows.	22
Fathers of motherless children.	12
Only sons of married parents.	10
Non-residents.	39
In service March 3.	3
Brothers of orphans under twelve.	3

On the 4th and 5th days of July, 1862, the rebel Generals held a council at Richmond, and decided upon the following programme of operations:

This is doubtless the true explanation of this

If our War Office, therefore, is convinced that it is not just now the wisest policy to push after and bring General Lee to a decisive engagement, the only course of wisdom remaining is to establish, for the present, the army of General Meade in some strong defensive position, and proceed at once to increase it to an army of two hundred thousand fighting men. We have every reason to believe that the game of the rebel chiefs is now to concentrate all their strength and hazard everything upon one more desperate effort by the army of Lee. It truly a desperate game; but it is the very best, if not only, game which Jeff. Davis now can play with even a possibility of success. In this view we would invite the special and earnest attention of the administration to this important order of General Lee. His army is the last remaining hope of the rebellion; and if the government is not prepared to meet it now the best thing it can do is to prepare against the concentration of all the odds and ends of all the rebel armies of the South in the rebel army of Virginia.

These are illustrations of the beauties of British neutrality. How does Mr. Laird like them as compared with the neutrality which we

dictated, not as between a friendly government and its revolted subjects, but as between two friendly Powers! We prohibited, on the one hand, the furnishing of war vessels to Russia, and, on the other, the enlistment of American recruits for England. That was true neutrality. What is the English specimen of it? Permitting all her great dockyards to drive a lucrative business in the building, not simply of war vessels, but of privateers to prey upon American commerce, permitting them to be armed and equipped by her subjects, to be officered and manned by her subjects, and to receive protection, shelter, aid and encouragement within her ports; employing most of her mercantile marine in attempts to violate the blockade, and permitting her West India islands to be once more, as they were in the past, the rendezvous of the pirates of the Spanish Main. According to Lord Palmerston's views, England can, by simply hoisting the Confederate flag over her pirate ships, make war upon our commerce while she is all the time professing neutrality. On the same principle we might, when she happens to be at war with China or Japan, fit out corsairs, with a sprinkling of Orientals on board, and proceed to commit devastations on British merchant ships in the name of the Tycoon or of the Brother of the Sun. That is the lesson which Lord Palmerston and his Ministry are teaching us. One thing he and his government may be convinced of, and that is that the people of the United States will not be quick to forget the precedents of international law and of national neutrality which England has made to prevail in our present difficulties, and when the time comes, as come it will, that those precedents can be made available against herself, she may expect to find them brought forward, maintained and enforced by the whole power of the United States.

We have not devoted the space and attention we promised to the landlords of the summer hotels this year, because they have been obliged to contend with rather adverse fortunes, and perhaps require encouragement more than criticism. Now that there is a temporary lull in our military operations these landlords prosper; but if the Army of the Potomac shall again attack the enemy before the watering place season will again be interrupted. The chances of the landlords are, therefore, precarious, and if their wines are bad and their viands only tolerable they are more to be pitied than blamed. Consequently, with our customary generosity, we have spared these poor fellows the flagellations they deserve, and have tempered justice with mercy in a manner which must have been most satisfactory to all concerned. It is doubtful, however, whether we shall continue this kindness if it be too greatly abused; and already we hear some complaints of ill-proportioned tables and inattentive waiters. The landlords must either make a reform in these matters or take the consequences, unless they can prove that the carelessness of their blackamoors is one of the many pernicious results of the emancipation proclamation. In that case we shall come back upon poor Greeley, and hold him strictly accountable. He cannot escape us, as he escaped the mob, by hiding in the refrigerator of a restaurant until he had an opportunity to disguise himself and fly to Jersey City. We can penetrate all his disguises, personal as well as political, and can as easily detect him in the recesses of a meat box as in the dark corners of the *Triumna*. The watering place hotel keepers may thank this poor negro-slutshipper for having almost spoiled their season, and us for saving them from ruin. In fact, this city, the State and the country are under obligations to poor Greeley and the *HERALD* in the same relative proportion. By and by we shall each receive our deserts; and, according to present appearances, ours will be immortality and poor Greeley's a halter.

The Game in Europe Blocked in Regard to Our Rebellion.

The recent news from Europe shows that the game of England and France in American affairs is blocked. Both Powers were extremely desirous of recognizing the Davis government, so that the power and influence of the United States might be greatly lessened or completely broken. But each of the nations in question wished to profit exclusively by the operation, and therein lay the difficulty. England, acknowledged to be the first nation commercially since the commencement of our rebellion, would have rendered that position secure, could she have made an exclusive alliance with the confederacy. But the statesmen of England were well aware that both France and the North would oppose her in such a course, and so they hesitated.

Napoleon, on his side, would like nothing better than to recognize the South, if by so doing he could have exclusive commercial intercourse with the seceded States. But here he would find himself opposed by England, who could not allow France to obtain the control of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops of the South. Napoleon must be aware that, rather than see him become the ally of Davis, England would make common cause with the North, and then of course his race would soon be run. The mutual fears and jealousies of the pretended allies have so far operated against recognition, and the news of the victory of Gettysburg, followed by intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, has produced such an effect upon the public mind of England and France, that it would be now impossible for Napoleon or the statesmen in the British Cabinet to carry out their designs.

The intrigues of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay in favor of a recognition of the Davis government had one result: they caused Napoleon to make it apparent to the world that he would not be made a catenaw of, and that

We are inclined to suppose that throughout France the opinions we have above referred to are general, and that Napoleon himself is aware that England, and not France, will benefit by the division of the Union. It is true that his Majesty is driven somewhat against his convictions by the necessities of his position; but we doubt whether he will ever bring upon himself the anger of the people of the North by overtly acting against them in favor of Davis. In Mexico Napoleon's position is such that he is no doubt tempted to make an exclusive alliance with the South; but such a course would bring upon him the intense jealousy of England; and, much as that Power fears Napoleon, he is aware that her influence is great, and he dreads European coalitions. But, above all, the news which we have recently published proves that the confederacy is collapsing in the public opinion of Europe, and it is not likely that he would provoke his own people by identifying himself any longer with a hopeless cause. The probabilities are that his Majesty will leave Davis to his fate, and prosecute his plans in Mexico under cover of the struggle between the rebels and the North, hoping, no doubt, that ere its termination he will have so strengthened his hold upon this continent that no attempt will be made to shake it off. Some day he will be rudely convinced of his mistake. We feel assured that England, however great her desire to recognize the South may be, will refrain from so doing now that she has learned of the forlorn condition of the rebels, who would show true wisdom were they to re-enter the Union, and, with their forces joined to ours, punish the scheming governments that have misled them with false promises.

Ravages of Southern Privateers—How the Government Can Check Them.

In consequence of the extraordinary success of rebel privateers on every part of the ocean, and the immense destruction of Northern commerce which they have accomplished in spite of our naval power, a large number of American vessels have been compelled to change their registers and sail under the protecting ensign of the British flag. This was bad enough in all conscience, and of the greatest humiliation to us as a leading maritime and commercial nation. But by our naval correspondence from Brazil, published in another part of to-day's paper, it will be seen that we have not felt the worst of our sorrows yet. Owing to the ravages committed by the Georgia, Florida, and Alabama along the Brazilian coast—outrages which Mr. Secretary Welles, with the whole United States Navy at his command, has not been able to prevent—American merchant vessels in the ports of Brazil are now compelled to register themselves under the Brazilian flag, or else sail at hazard to be burned or sunk by pirates. Anything more humiliating or disgraceful to a nation like ours, and more destructive to the interests of our commerce and free navigation, we can scarcely conceive. What is the use of our splendid navy, we should like to know, if three or four pirates are to be allowed to roam the seas forever without let or hindrance?

If our slow coach Secretary of the Navy will allow us to suggest a means by which these rebel pirates may be summarily disposed of, we will readily do so. The difficulty is that no sensible and practical suggestion is ever acted upon by the Navy Department. As our ships-of-war are so much engaged in blockading the

Prayer and Praise Versus Sackcloth and Ashes.
Below we collate two documents which de-

clare very distinctly, and by authority, how the people of the North and South respectively feel

people of the North and South respectively see at the present time in relation to the war:—

[illegible]

day, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.
 ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Here are the contrasted attitudes of the two sections of the country: one with its hands uplifted and its face turned toward Heaven in the full expression of thanks for victory, and with a simple and earnest invocation that anger may be subdued, and that wisdom may guide the counsels of the government;—the other and very necessary prayer. On the very other hand we have rebellion in the dust. Sometimes, since the war began, triumph has been claimed for our arms where it was not any too positive, and we have come as near as possible to a national return of thanks on both sides for the same victory. But events have spoken plainer of state, and nobody misunderstands Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson except the London Times. That immense blunderer sees in all these but "a gleam of victory" for the North; while Lee, in a general order, honestly tells his men that they have been beaten; while his ragged old men, on their weary way Southward, tell at every hut that they were completely "whipped out;" and while now, more distinctly than all, the President of the so-called confederacy talks to the Southern people about their reverses, and defeats, and recommends them to get on their knees. He, the greatest repudiator of every human obligation, becomes ostentatious in his acknowledgment of a divine one, and, having caused infinitely more misery than any other man now alive, he prays